

1 SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

TABLET FEEDER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field

5 [0001] The present invention relates to a tablet feeder and in particular to a tablet feeder featuring a partitioning member that restrains tablets discharged from a pocket portion of a tablet array member.

10 2. Description of Related Art

[0002] Prior art document information relating to the tablet feeder of the present invention is as follows.

[0003] Japanese patent Laid-open publication H2-205523
Japanese patent Laid-open publication H9-39910

15 [0004] Japanese patent Laid-open publication H2-205523 discloses a tablet feeder arranged so that a tablet accommodating section in which a plurality of tablets are accommodated is mounted on a motor base in which a motor is housed, and that a tablet array member disposed in the
20 tablet accommodating section is rotated by the motor so that the tablet can be discharged outside. Specifically, on the outer periphery of the tablet array member accommodated in the tablet accommodating section, a plurality of pockets are defined so as to be recessed along
25 the direction of the rotational axis at specified intervals,

so that the tablets in the tablet accommodating section are fed one after another to the pockets. In the pockets, the tablets vertically arrayed are partitioned by a partitioning member as the tablet array member rotates.

5 Thus, the feeder is able to discharge out only the lower side one of the tablets retained in the pocket through a tablet discharge hole.

[0005] However, in the above tablet feeder, the partitioning member is made of a thin metal plate, and is
10 disposed at a portion of the outer periphery of the tablet array member. For this reason, although there occurs no problem if the tablets in the pockets are arrayed properly, there are some cases where the tablets, if they have been caught halfway, are not partitioned well by the
15 partitioning member. That is, because the partitioning member will go beyond the caught tablet, the tablet may be sandwiched between the partitioning member and the tablet array member so that the tablet may be damaged or chipped, or in some cases, the partitioning member may be deformed.
20 This would cause a problem in that the tablets could not be discharged properly through the tablet discharge hole.

[0006] In order to solve the problems, in Japanese patent Laid-open publication H9-39910 each partition
portion of the partitioning member is formed into a shape
25 of a brush. Once the brush constituting the partitioning

member is bent due to contact with the tablet, the brush is elastically returned to the original state, thereby allowing the tablets to be smoothly partitioned into upper and lower tablets. Thus, the tablets are never be damaged, chipped or cracked and the partitioning member itself does not become damaged even if a tablet has been caught halfway in the pocket.

[0007] However, in the tablet feeder described in Japanese patent Laid-open publication H9-39910, there is the disadvantage that since the partitioning member is made of resin, the partition portions can become deformed and, if worst comes to worst, this can lead to damage while repeating the elastic deformation due to contact with the tablets. In this case, there is a problem that a large gap is formed between the brush elements constituting the brush so that a plurality of tablets drops through the gap, thereby degrading the accuracy of discharging (feeding) tablets.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention has been developed to substantially eliminate the above-described disadvantages. It is an object of the present invention to provide a tablet feeder that will surely prevent deformation of the brush constituting the partitioning member.

[0009] In order to achieve the aforementioned object, a tablet feeder constructed in accordance with the present invention is provided. The tablet feeder comprises: a
5 tablet accommodating section capable of accommodating a multiplicity of tablets;

a tablet array member which is disposed in the tablet accommodating section and which, while being driven and rotated, retains the tablets one after another in
10 pockets defined on an outer periphery thereof and discharges them at a discharge position; and

a partitioning member whose partitioning portion having a shape of brush partitions the pocket so that the upper tablets do not fall into the lower pocket, thereby
15 the tablets retained in the pocket of the tablet array member are discharged by a predetermined number, the tablet feeder being characterized in that;

at least part of brush element among the brush elements constituting the partitioning portion of the
20 partitioning member has a tip bent in a U-shape.

[0010] Preferably, the brush elements constituting the partitioning portion may be tilted toward a downstream side of the rotational direction of the tablet array member.

[0011] Preferably, the brush elements constituting the
25 partitioning portion may have their cross section formed

into a generally oval shape, and its minor axis may be directed along the rotational direction of the tablet array member.

5 [0012] Preferably, the brush elements constituting the partitioning portion may comprise a plurality of filaments which are arranged together and form a U-shaped tip.

[0013] In the tablet feeder of the present invention, as the partitioning portion is formed in a shape of a brush, the partitioning portion, after once bent under contact
10 with the tablets, can partition the tablets into a predetermined number of tablets without any difficulty. Accordingly, there is no possibility that the tablets may be damaged, chipped, or cracked. Also, as at least part of the brush element among the brush elements constituting the
15 partitioning portion of the partitioning member which restrains tablets so as to be discharged by a predetermined number has a tip bent in a U-shape, it is possible to increase an elastic restoring force when the brush element is deflected due to contact with the tablet and released
20 from the pressure. Therefore, it is prevented that the brush is plastically deformed into a partly deformed state as it is used.

[0014] In addition, as the brush constituting the partitioning member are tilted toward the downstream of the
25 rotational direction of the tablet array member, or the

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brush is formed into a generally oval shape with its minor axis directed along the rotational direction of the tablet array member, the brush will make contact with the tablets and be elastically deformed smoothly in a certain direction, so that the tablets can be separated more appropriately.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a tablet feeder according to the present invention;

10 FIG. 2 is an enlarged partial bottom view of tablet accommodating section of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3A, 3B are perspective views of the partitioning member to be used in the tablet feeder and FIG. 3C is a sectional view of FIG. 3A along C-C line;

15 FIG. 4 is a plan view showing a state in which the tablets located in a pocket of the tablet array member are partitioned by the partitioning member;

FIG. 5 is a front view showing a tablet feeder of another arrangement;

20 FIG. 6 is a front view showing a tablet feeder of still another arrangement;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view showing a construction of another partitioning member;

25 FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing a construction of still another partitioning member; and

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FIG. 9A is a perspective view showing a construction of still another partitioning member and FIG. 9B is an enlarged perspective view of its substantial part.

5 EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

10	[0016]	4	tablet accommodating section
		6	tablet discharge hole
		8	tablet array member
		11	pocket
		13	partitioning member
		14	partitioning portion
		15a, 15b	brush element
		16	fixing portion
		A	tablet
15			

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0017] Embodiments of the present invention will be described hereinafter.

[0018] FIG. 1 shows a tablet feeder according to an embodiment of the present invention. This tablet feeder generally comprises a motor base 1 and a tablet accommodating section 4 provided above the motor base 1. In the motor base 1, a motor 2 is contained and a discharge path 3 for discharging tablets A out is provided on back side. The tablet accommodating section 4 has a bottom

surface formed into a generally conical shape with the cross sectional area gradually decreasing downward, and a cylindrical boss 5 is provided in the center of the bottom surface so as to protrude upward. In proximity to the outer periphery of the boss 5, a tablet discharge hole 6 is bored so as to communicate with the discharge path 3. This tablet discharge hole 6 has at least such a size that one of the tablets A accommodated in pockets 11 of the tablet array member 8, as will be described below, are allowed to drop. Also, the accommodating section 4 has slits 7 formed by the upper inner edge of the tablet discharge hole 6 being cut out circumferentially, as shown in FIG. 2.

[0019] In the center of the bottom surface of the tablet accommodating section 4, a tablet array member 8 is disposed rotatably about the boss 5. The tablet array member 8 has a circular shape, its lower surface being formed into a generally conical shape that corresponds to the shape of the bottom surface of the tablet accommodating section 4 and its upper surface also being formed into a conical shape. In the center of the lower surface of the tablet array member 8, a swivel 9, which is received in the boss 5, is protrudingly provided. A gear 10, attached at the lower end of the swivel 9, is engaged with a gear (not shown) provided on a rotating shaft 2a of the motor 2, by which rotating force of the motor 2 is transferred to the

tablet array member 8. On the lower surface of the tablet array member 8, a plurality of pockets 11 are formed at equal angles to the circumferential direction, each pocket 11 has such a size that two pieces of tablets A arrayed longitudinally one-by-one can be accommodated therein. Between adjacent pockets 11, a thin-width recess 12 is defined circumferentially on a site corresponding to an intermediate position of the tablets A accommodated in each pocket 11.

10 [0020] On the bottom outer surface of the tablet accommodating section 4, a partitioning member 13 is fixed. The partitioning member 13 is made of a synthetic resin material such as polyacetal, and comprises a partitioning portion 14 and a fixing portion 16 as shown in FIGS. 3A and 15 3B. The partitioning portion 14 has generally a shape of a brush 9 (or comb) and is tilted toward the downstream in the rotational direction of the tablet array member 8. Among a plurality of brush elements 15a, 15b having elasticity and constituting the brush of the partitioning portion 14, most of the brush elements 15a positioned at 20 the middle of the partitioning portion 14 have a linear shape with a tip bent in a U-shape. The brush elements 15b positioned at both ends of the partitioning portion 14 have a linear shape extending like a straight line. In a state 25 in which the partitioning member 13 is attached to the

tablet accommodating portion 14, the partitioning portion 14 is projecting into the tablet accommodating section 4 via the slits 7 defined in the bottom surface of the tablet accommodating section 4 so that the tablets A retained in the pocket 11 of the tablet array member 8 are divided into the lowermost tablet A and the upper tablets A. Each of the brush elements 15a, 15b has a cross section formed into a generally oval shape as shown in FIG. 3C, and the elements are arrayed along the minor axes thereof at a predetermined interval. Thus, with the partitioning member 13 mounted to the tablet accommodating section 4, each of the brush elements 15a, 15b will easily be elastically deformed only along the direction of the minor axis, i.e., toward the downstream of the rotational direction of the tablet array member 8. The tips of the brush elements 15a, 15b are arranged in a circular arc shape along the outer cylindrical surface of the tablet array member 8.

[0021] The tablet feeder with the construction described above is used to take out the tablets A accommodated in the tablet accommodating section 4 one-by-one (one in this embodiment, but 2 or more are possible). More specifically, the tablets A accommodated in the tablet accommodating section 4 are retained in each of the pockets 11 of the tablet array member 8 in such a state that two tablets A are arrayed and directed downward. In this state, upon

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rotation of the tablet array member 8, the partitioning portion 14 of the partitioning member 13 enters between the two tablets A of each pocket 11 along with the rotation. The partitioning portion 14 is composed of a plurality of
5 brush elements 15a, 15b projecting obliquely, and each of the brush elements 15a, 15b is projecting obliquely toward the downstream of the rotational direction of the tablet array member 8. Therefore, the brush element 15b located most upstream with respect to the rotational direction of
10 the tablet array member 8 first makes contact with a tablet A. The brush elements 15a, 15b, which are all projecting in the same direction, are gradually bent under press contact with the tablet A as the tablet array member 8 rotates, and the brush elements are elastically deformed
15 smoothly, as shown in FIG. 4. In this way, the number of brush elements 15a, 15b which are elastically deformed is increased so that the pressing force of the tablets A increases gradually. Thus, the tablets A within the pockets 11 are divided into a single lower tablet and upper
20 tablets A without any difficulty, and the upper tablets A are restrained from falling into the lower pocket 11. Accordingly, flaws or cracks will never occur in the tablets A. Also, even if a tablet A is caught halfway in the pocket 11 such that the partitioning portion 14 of the
25 partitioning member 13 passes the intermediate portion of

the tablet A, the brush elements 15a, 15b will be elastically deformed so that flaws or cracks of the tablet A will never occur, and breakage of the partitioning member 13 will never occur.

5 [0022] Also, in the present embodiment, the brush element 15a constituting the intermediate brush of the partitioning portion 14 has a tip formed in a U-shape, it is possible to increase an elastic restoring force when the brush element is deflected due to contact with the tablet
10 and released from the pressure. Therefore, the brush is prevented from being plastically deformed as it is used.

[0023] The tablet feeder of the present invention is not limited to the construction of the above embodiment but may be changed in various ways.

15 [0024] For example, the above embodiment has been described in a case in which the partitioning member 13 according to the present invention is applied to a tablet feeder having pockets 11 defined in the lower surface of the conical tablet array member 8. However, it may also be
20 applied, of course, to such tablet feeders as shown in FIGS. 5 and 6.

[0025] Specifically, in the tablet feeder shown in FIG. 5, a columnar tablet array member 8 is rotatably accommodated in a cylindrical tablet accommodating section
25 4, and a plurality of pockets 11 are defined on the

cylindrical surface of the tablet array member 8 so as to extend in a vertical direction. In this tablet feeder, in which the tablets A are arrayed in a line along the vertical direction within the pockets 11, the tablets A can be divided by using the partitioning member 13 without causing flaws or cracks in the tablets A as in the foregoing embodiment, where the partitioning member 13 itself also will never lead to breakage.

[0026] In the tablet feeder as shown in FIG. 6, a columnar tablet array member 8 is rotatably accommodated in a cylindrical tablet accommodating section 4, and has at its top end a tilted surface 8a, where a pocket 11 is provided only at one place, the lowermost place of the tilted surface 8a. Tablets A accommodated in the tablet accommodating section 4 are introduced to the pocket 11 by the tilted surface 8a, and thereafter, upon reaching a discharge position, they are divided by the partitioning member 13 so that the upper tablets A do not fall into the lower pocket 11. This tablet feeder can also produce the same effects as the foregoing embodiments by virtue of the partitioning member 13.

[0027] The pocket 11 does not always retain more than 2 tablets A but may retain only one tablet A.

[0028] Also, the partitioning member 13 used in each of the aforementioned tablet feeders is not limited to the

above construction. For example, as shown in FIG. 7, the brush elements 15a, 15b may be formed so that the protrusion dimension becomes reduced in accordance with the distance to the outer cylindrical surface of the tablet array member 8. In the aforementioned embodiment, the partitioning portion 14 is formed so as to protrude from both sides of the fixing portion 16, though the partitioning portion 14 may be formed so as to protrude from one side of the fixing portion 16. The construction of the fixing portion 16 may be changed in various ways in accordance with the construction of each tablet feeder.

[0029] In the aforementioned embodiments, the brush elements 15a having the U-shaped tips are provided at the intermediate portion of the partitioning portion 14 and the brush elements 15b having a linear shape are provided at both sides of the partitioning portion 14, though all brush elements may be formed by the brush elements 15a having the U-shaped tips.

[0030] In the aforementioned embodiments, each of the brush elements 15a, 15b of the partitioning portion 14 is constituted by single linear member, though the brush element may be constituted by a bundle of filaments, i.e., a plurality of filaments 17 which are held together as shown in FIGS. 9A, 9B. In particular, the brush elements 15a of the partitioning portion 14 may be formed of a

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plurality of filaments 17 which are held together and form
a tip bent in a U-shape. Thus, as the cross sectional area
of each filament becomes reduced, it is possible to further
eliminate the problem of the tablet A being damaged and the
5 problem of the brush, constituting the partitioning portion
14, being deformed.